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FOR ACTION

RECOMMENDATION TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD FOR PROGRAMME CO-OPERATION

UNICEF Maurice Pate Award

The Executive Director recommends that, for 1991, the UNICEF Maurice Pate Award be granted to the Child-to-Child Trust of the United Kingdom and that the Executive Board approve an allocation of $25,000 from general resources for this purpose.

1. Nominations for the 1991 Maurice Pate Award were invited from all UNICEF field offices, National Committees for UNICEF and all of the Executive Board Member Governments. By the closing date of 31 July 1990, nominations had been received as follows: one from Asia, five from Latin America and the Caribbean, one from the Middle East and North Africa and five from the industrialized world.

2. All 12 nominations were reviewed by the Bureau at its first regular meeting of 8 September 1990. While recognizing that there were a number of deserving nominees, the Executive Director - with the endorsement of the Bureau - recommends that the UNICEF Maurice Pate Award for 1991 be given to the Child-to-Child Trust of the United Kingdom in view of its outstanding contributions resulting from an innovative idea which has gained wide acceptance with a potential for replication through a large network of organizations.

3. Child-to-Child Trust was launched in 1978 in preparation for the International Year of the Child in 1979. It is jointly sponsored by the Institute of Education and the Institute of Child Health of the University of London. Since its inception, the concept of Child-to-Child has spread to over 70 countries. In 1988, it was constituted as a charitable trust due to the great increase of activity world-wide and the need to provide support for it.

4. Child-to-Child Trust is based on a deep commitment to three principles:

(a) The concept of primary health care i.e. developing the power of individuals and communities to take responsibility for the betterment of their own health;

(b) Faith in the power of children, as community members, to spread health messages to younger children, peers, families and communities;

(c) A conviction of the need for joint action between education and health workers at every level to combine to promote such health education.

5. Child-to-Child ideas and activities are used in formal schools and the communities they serve; in programmes for pre-school children - sometimes linked with primary schools; in teachers' colleges and the schools around them; with non-formal groups such as scouts, guides and youth groups; with refugees and with street children; in medical and paramedical training programmes; and in programmes organized by and from hospitals and health centres.

6. A network of health and education workers world-wide are involved in spreading the ideas and generating materials. Increasingly, new materials and activities are generated in specific countries and then fed out through the network, with London and Paris as clearing houses for information.

7. Increasingly, Child-to-Child Trust is being seen not as a separate entity but as an integral part of all health education with its approaches and messages activating and strengthening programmes through emphasis on the links between understanding and action; involvement of children and schools with communities; the role of health education throughout the curriculum; and the links required between health and education, both formal and non-formal, at every level.

8. The Child-to-Child approach and the new practices it has generated have proved to be both powerful and sustainable. Over the years, the concept has taken root in many countries and has been applied to the education sector as well. Many countries are now fully aware of the benefits accruing from the approach not only to peers, but also to older children whose involvement and action strengthen their own sense of responsibility and effectiveness. Through the free flow of materials and their adaptation and incorporation in a broad range of national and international publications, in at least 17 languages to date, the concept of Child-to-Child has spread world-wide, its approach now being used to a greater or lesser degree in over 60 countries.

9. The Child-to-Child approach has been incorporated in many government health education programmes and included in guidelines for primary health care, primary school curricula and in both formal and non-formal educational materials. Countries where the concept is being either implemented on a national scale or piloted with a view to going to scale include Bhutan, Chile, Egypt, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Lesotho, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The approach includes incorporation of the concept in curriculum materials; and into school health training and education programmes.

Background of the Award

10. At a special session on 11 November 1965, the Executive Board approved the recommendation of the Executive Director that the Nobel Peace Prize money be used to establish a fund in memory of Maurice Pate, the first Executive Director of UNICEF (E/ICEF/537). Approval in principle was also given to a suggestion that the fund should be used to strengthen the training or experience of people serving in child welfare-related fields in countries with which UNICEF was co-operating. It was believed that a memorial fund which contributed actively to the general purpose of UNICEF would have particularly appealed to Mr. Pate, and it was agreed that a more detailed plan would be submitted to the May 1966 session of the Board.

11. In May 1966, the Board approved a plan submitted by the Executive Director (E/ICEF/542, paras. 76-83) for a memorial fund that would give recognition to the value of regional training facilities in fields benefiting children. Each year, the fund would honour an institution in a developing country that adapted and offered its services to people from countries in the region. The selected institution would be given some modest assistance to strengthen its services to other developing countries.

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12. By the end of 1978, the original funding and contributions for this Award were exhausted and, in 1979, the Executive Board approved the continuation of the award from general resources (E/ICEF/P/L.1906 (REC)).

13. At its 1988 session, the Executive Board approved the recommendation that the Board confer annually the UNICEF Maurice Pate Award, as detailed in document E/ICEF/1988/P/L.37, for extraordinary and exemplary leadership in, and contribution to, the advancement of the survival, protection and development of children, whether on a national, regional or global scale. The Award could be conferred upon an institution, organization or individual with or without governmental affiliation. A timetable and procedures for the nomination and selection process were to be established by the secretariat (see E/ICEF/1988/13, annex I, paras. 45-47, and resolution 1988/9).

14. By broadening the criteria for recognition to include (a) achievements on behalf of children, (b) providing of resources to further those achievements and (c) the creation of examples lending themselves to emulation, the Executive Board can use the Award to encourage significant efforts on behalf of children. While encouraging leadership for children by individuals, the monetary benefits of the Award can be used to further activity, whether training, experience exchange or direct programme activity.

15. At its 1989 session, the Executive Board decided that the legislative procedure for selection of the Award recipient, as set forth in E/ICEF/1988/P/L.37, would be further refined to reflect discussions in February 1989 with the Bureau and with various delegations (see E/ICEF/1989/L.14 and E/ICEF/1989/12, decision 1989/22), with the selection decision to be taken by the Board through mail poll, upon recommendation by the Bureau (in the autumn preceding the Executive Board session at which the Award is to be presented).

16. At the September 1989 Bureau meeting, the officers of the Board expressed the view that no Government or government-related officials should be nominated, that nominations should be sought from Board member Governments and that the Bureau should review and evaluate all nominations. In addition, they requested that equitable geographical rotation be ensured in the selection process. A document incorporating these recommendations for the award criteria was prepared for submission to the 1990 Executive Board. However, after consultations between the Chairman of the Board and the secretariat and in view of the overcrowded agenda for the 1990 regular session, it was decided to defer submission of the new document to the 1991 regular session and to implement in practice and as practicable the above recommendations for the 1991 nominations.

17. The revised criteria for the UNICEF Maurice Pate Award, which also takes into account views expressed by the new officers of the Board in September 1990, are contained in document E/ICEF/1991/L.2.

18. The UNICEF Maurice Pate Award has been given as follows:

Year	Institution	Region
Prior to 1970	Various institutions	Africa, Asia and Americas
1970	Al-Azhar University, Egypt	Middle East and North Africa
1971	Regional Early Childhood Study, India	South Central Asia
1972	National Institute of Child Health, Tunisia	Middle East and North Africa
1973	University of Ibadan, Nigeria	West and Central Africa
1974	Asian Centre for Educational Innovation for Development, Thailand	East Asia and Pakistan
1975	Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute	Americas and the Caribbean
1976	Family and Child Institute, Mexico	Americas and the Caribbean
1977	United Nations Asian Development Institute, Thailand	East Asia and Pakistan
1978	University of Nairobi, Kenya	Eastern and Southern Africa
1979	Nutrition and Child Welfare Committee, Zaire	West and Central Africa
1980	Not awarded	
1981	College of Health Sciences, Bahrain	Middle East and North Africa
1982	University of the West Indies (regional institution)	Americas and the Caribbean
1983	Pan-African Institute for Development	Africa
1984	International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh	East Asia and Pakistan

Year	Institution	Region
1985	National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development, India	South Central Asia
1986	The League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	Global
1987	The Catholic Church of El Salvador	Americas and the Caribbean
1988	Pembinaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga (Family Welfare Movement), Indonesia	East Asia and Pakistan
1989	Madame Suzanne Mubarak, Egypt	Middle East and North Africa
1990	Professor Olikoye Ransome-Kuti, Nigeria	Africa